

INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

TODAY'S WEATHER—PARIS: Very cloudy. Temp: 45-51 (8-11). Tomorrow: similar. Yesterday's temp: 45-57 (7-11). LONDON: Mainly dry, cloudy. Temp: 45-59 (7-11). Tomorrow: partly cloudy. Yesterday's temp: 43-57 (6-11). CHANNEL: light to moderate. BOMBS: Partly cloudy. Temp: 45-58 (10-14). NEW YORK: Cloudy. Temp: 41-53 (4-11). Yesterday's temp: 38-50 (4-11). ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2

Austria	U.S.	Lebanon	U.S.
Belgium	125	Liberia	125
Denmark	20	Marocco	120
Eire (Ire. and)	120	Netherlands	120
France	120	P.R. China	120
Germany	120	Portugal	5
Great Britain	120	R.D. Congo	5
Greece	120	Spain	120
India	120	S. Africa	120
Iran	120	S. Korea	120
Iraq	120	Turkey	120
Italy	120	U.S. Military	120
Japan	120	Yugoslavia	120

No. 27,720

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PARIS, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1972

Established 1887

U.S., China Vow to Seek Détente in Asia; Nixon Hails 'Week That Changed World'



Associated Press
THE PASSING PARADE—Group of Hanoians watch with interest as President Nixon and his party pass by during his official visit to the city on Saturday.

Israelis Strike at Guerrilla Bases In Lebanon for 3d Straight Day

BEIRUT, Feb. 27 (UPI)—Small forces struck into Lebanon today for the third straight day, and the fighting widened to include Syria for the first time. Palestinian guerrillas said Israeli planes bombed a Palestinian refugee camp at Nabatayeh; nine miles inside Lebanon, killing six children and wounding 10 other minors. They said one of the

planes was hit and headed back to Israel in flames.

A Lebanese communiqué said: "The raid lasted seven minutes, but the guerrilla spokesman said six Phantoms attacked the camp for 20 minutes with rockets and machine guns. The camp holds 3,000 refugees."

Guerrillas in Damascus said Syrian Army anti-aircraft guns

opened fire on Israeli Phantoms and Mirage jets which, along with ground artillery, bombarded a 40-square-mile area of Lebanon's southeastern Mount Hermon area known as "Fatland."

A Lebanese military spokesman said an Israeli armored spearhead estimated at regimental strength drove four miles into Lebanese territory, seized the village of Rachaya Foukhar and blew up eight houses.

"Squadrons of Skyhawk jets bombed the refugee camp at Nabatayeh for seven minutes," he said.

According to military sources, the air and artillery strikes were aimed at guerrilla concentrations and designed to give cover for ground troops attacking guerrilla hideouts. As yesterday, the attacks centered on the Arkoub region.

Several guerrilla communiqués over the past two days have spoken of Israeli bulldozers driving dirt roads across the border. President Suleiman Franjeh held an emergency meeting in the Presidential Palace in Beirut with government leaders and guerrilla chief Yasser Arafat, the radio said.

All but a handful of the 800 delegates voted to join the neo-Fascists in a rightist alliance in the next election.

It will be the first premature national election since 1924 when Benito Mussolini entrenched him in power.

Government sources said that De Gasperi would dissolve parliament either tomorrow or Tuesday if that the election will take place on May 7 or 14.

Losses by 4 Votes

Mr. Andreotti failed by only 4 votes to win approval for his Christian Democratic government, but political observers said as even if he had passed the vote he would be doomed to failure in the lower house.

Mr. Andreotti presided over a joint meeting of the caretaker cabinet today to set June 11, 1973, the date for a national referendum on divorce—an explosive issue in this predominantly Roman Catholic country.

But even this was a formality, since law bars a referendum and general election in the same year. The referendum will automatically be delayed until June 13. The date was set merely to keep the measure in the legislative pipeline.

Meanwhile, the Monarquist party agreed today to combine its political strength with the

Italy Prepares for Elections

For New Parliament in May

ROME, Feb. 27 (UPI)—President Giovanni Leone called in the leaders of the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies today in the last step he must take before dissolving parliament and calling a national election.

The move came after the eight-year-old minority government of Giulio Andreotti failed to win a vote of confidence.

Mr. Andreotti resigned and was asked to remain in office in a caretaker capacity until the election.

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Appalachian Mining Camps Swept Away

57 Known Dead After W.Va. Dam Bursts

CHARLESTON, W.Va., Feb. 27 (UPI)—Death and destruction came to Buffalo Creek Valley yesterday afternoon when an earthen dam burst under pressure of flood water.

Gov. Arch Moore said today the death toll has climbed to 41 in the flash flood which struck the southeast corner of West Virginia, and it may "double, triple or quadruple."

The death toll later rose to 57, Reuters reported.

The magnitude of this tragedy seems to grow as we move further into it," Gov. Moore said at a news conference in Charleston.

According to earlier estimates, at least 50 persons were killed when the dam burst under the pressure of a swollen mountain stream, sending a 20-foot wall of water rushing through Buffalo Creek Valley and carrying away most of the mining camp of Lorado.

The flash flood came at mid-morning yesterday after three inches of rainfall atop a 25-inch snowfall swelled the creek, allowing it to push through a plug of silt which served as a dam.

The water carried away huge

chunks of earth, burying many of the victims. Others were trapped in their homes or other buildings.

Gov. Moore said work crews succeeded today in reaching Amherstdale, where concrete roadways give way to county roads, some nine miles east of Lorado.

Heavy Rains

There had been heavy rains in the area for three days since generally steady rain began Wednesday. Flash-flood and flood warnings had been posted for most of West Virginia.

Residents reportedly had been warned in the past that the dam might break at Lorado, but as time passed had stopped worrying about it.

One of the governor's aides said rescuers had been unable to establish communications with the small communities of Landale and Pardee last night.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Taiwan Officials Are Stunned

By Nixon-Chou Communiqué

LONDON, Feb. 27 (Reuters)—World reaction to today's joint Sino-American communiqué climaxed President Nixon's talks with Chinese leaders in Peking, which was generally favorable except in Taiwan, where officials declared themselves stunned.

The Chinese promised to stay in touch with the U.S. government through various official channels, including the occasional

No Timetable

Mr. Nixon promised that in the meantime, but without a timetable, the 8,000-man American garrison on the island would be progressively reduced "as the tension in the area diminishes." Almost all those troops have been placed there in support of the fighting in South Vietnam but the Nixon administration appears now to be earmarking them for diplomatic use in the developing relationship with China.

On behalf of the Peking government, the communiqué said that the Taiwan issue remained "the crucial question obstructing" normal relations with the United States. But Peking agreed to several steps, also without timetable, toward closer contacts.

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Future Actions

Both sides moved somewhat from past positions, but their concessions were in the realm of future actions. Thus, the degree to which each implements its concessions can be regulated to match the performance by the other side. The withdrawal from Taiwan and the admission of Americans to China were not directly linked in the accord, but Henry A. Kissinger

singer, the President's principal adviser here, acknowledged that they could "become interdependent again" at any time.

Mr. Kissinger's use of the word "again" was the clearest indication of the trade-off that has been arranged in the talks. But the President and the premier had indicated their conflicting objectives on many other occasions, including the public toasts that they exchanged at alternately warm and restrained banquets.

Mr. Nixon and Mr. Chou wound up their week of contests in high spirits, at least outwardly. They downed a number of thimble-sized drinks in mutual tribute at a dinner here tonight and stood

up to shake hands warmly on impulse when their host at the dinner, Chang Chun-chiao, the chairman of the Shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, saluted the agreement in his city.

The desire to collaborate in the search for stability in Asia after the Vietnam war was plainly a major impulse for agreement, as it had been for the summit meeting in the first place. The communiqué said that both sides had benefited from the candid discussions at a time of important changes and great upheavals in the world.

Mr. Nixon said in his closing

toast that the fact of agreement here and the future conduct of the two nations were even more important than the letter and the words of the communiqué.

Cooperation Eyed

At a news conference, Mr. Kissinger commented about the accord and took the same approach.

He said that the direction of the new relationship was more important than the accomplishments of the past week, inasmuch as the two sides had agreed to begin a process of coordinating their actions when their interests converged and of reducing friction when their interests differed.

A desire to help one another

relieve the pressures generated by the Soviet Union was deemed to be another important stimulus toward agreement. On behalf of China, and also as an expression of shared attitudes, the communiqué twice vowed opposition to any efforts to establish "hegemony" in the Asia-Pacific region. It did not mention the Soviet Union, which Mr. Nixon will visit in late May for another summit conference, and Mr. Kissinger insisted that the language here was not aimed against any specific country.

But this disavowal was widely

described by American officials as merely a polite dodge for an effort to suggest to the Soviet Union that China and the United States would not allow their relations with Moscow to interfere with their own diplomatic prospects.

And presumably, the President and the premier also found important domestic political advantages in the accord and in the elaborately televised public fellowship that accompanied the negotiations.

Mr. Nixon is returning home ready to argue that he has laid the basis for his "generation of peace." Mr. Chou has reinforced the moderate line by which he is trying to lead China from the convulsions of the Cultural Revolution toward more orderly and profitable development of industry.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

One Small, Sticky Setback

According to Russian Diplomat

Nixon's Soviet Visit Reported Due May 22, Lasting 5-7 Days

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27 (UPI)—President Nixon's visit to the Soviet Union is expected to begin May 22 and last between five and seven days, according to a Soviet Embassy source.

The diplomat gave the exact date in answer to a question from a newsman at a diplomatic function Thursday night. He said final details had yet to be worked out. One State Department official confirmed the report Friday, but other high department officials said they were not informed and could not comment.

The White House so far has kept the date of the visit a secret, planning to announce it after Mr. Nixon's return from China.

Mr. Nixon announced at an Oct. 13 news conference that he was going to Moscow in the "latter part" of May.

The timing of the Nixon trip to Russia has left open the possibility that he might stop off in Bonn on his way home to speak with Western leaders in advance of a regularly scheduled NATO ministerial session set for May 30 and 31.

"Something in the Air"

A well-placed West European diplomat said Friday that "something was in the air" but details had not been worked out.

Secretary of State William P. Rogers would normally brief the NATO foreign ministers' conference about the Moscow talks, but Mr. Nixon may do it himself to assuage any concern in West Europe that might stem from the Soviet visit, the diplomat said.

A high State Department official, while not ruling out that such a NATO meeting might take place with the President, said firmly that no such place currently existed.

Discussion of the agenda of Mr. Nixon's Moscow visit began on Feb. 4 when Mr. Rogers met with Soviet Ambassador Anatoly F. Dobrynin. An official said that further work on the agenda had

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Sudan Will Grant Autonomy To South, End 16-Year War

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia, Feb. 27 (Reuters)—The southern areas of the Sudan is to have self-government ending 16 years of conflict under an agreement

reached by the South Sudan Liberation Front and the Sudanese government here today.

A joint statement said both parties had decided on "a political, legal and administrative framework within which regional aspirations can be fulfilled and the national interests and sovereignty best preserved."

In Washington, the communiqué was felt to strongly emphasize how President Nixon had succeeded in making a start in improving relations with China while reaffirming commitments to U.S. allies in Asia.

The agreement followed a campaign by southern secessionists for a separate state, which they call "Azania." The campaign began when the largely African south rebelled against Arab rule from the north in 1955.

No official details of the agreement were available, but a

spokesman for the liberation front delegation said the two sides have been meeting here for two weeks.

Technical difficulties delayed an initial ceremony scheduled this afternoon between Vice-President Abel Alier of the Sudan and Exton Mondri Gwanzura, a former Sudanese cabinet minister, now representing the liberation front delegation.

The two sides are also under

to have reached a cease-fire agreement which will come into force when the agreement is ratified by President Gaafar Numeiri and Maj.-Gen. Joseph Lago, head of the liberation front.

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The Chinese-American Communiqué

SHANGHAI, Feb. 27 (AP)—The communiqué issued today at the conclusion of the meetings between President Nixon and Premier Chou En-lai:

President Richard Nixon of the United States of America visited the People's Republic of China at the invitation of Premier Chou En-lai of the People's Republic of China from Feb. 21 to Feb. 28, 1972. Accompanying the President were Mrs. Nixon, U.S. Secretary of State William Rogers, Assistant to the President Dr. Henry Kissinger, and other American officials.

President Nixon met with Chairman Mao Tse-tung of the Communist party of China on Feb. 21. The two leaders had a serious and frank exchange of views on Sino-U.S. relations and world affairs.

During the visit, extensive, earnest and frank discussions were held between President Nixon and Premier Chou En-lai on the normalization of relations between the United States of America and the People's Republic of China, as well as on other matters of interest to both sides. In addition, Secretary of State William Rogers and Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei held talks in the same spirit.

President Nixon and his party visited Peking and viewed cultural, industrial and agricultural sites, and they also toured Hang-chow and Shanghai where continuing discussions with Chinese leaders, they viewed similar places of interest.

The leaders of the People's Republic of China and the United States found it beneficial to have this opportunity, after so many years without contact, to present candidly to one another their views on a variety of issues. They reviewed the international situation in which important changes and great upheavals are taking place and expanded their respective positions and attitudes.

U.S. Position

The U.S. side stated: Peace in Asia and peace in the world requires efforts both to reduce immediate tensions and to eliminate the basic causes of conflict. The United States will work for a just and secure peace; just, because it fulfills the aspirations of people and nations for freedom and progress; secure, because it removes the danger of foreign aggression. The United States supports individual freedom and social progress for all the peoples of the world; free of outside pressure or intervention.

The United States believes that the effort to reduce tensions is served by improving communications between countries that have different ideologies so as to lessen the risks of confrontation through accident, miscalculation or misunderstanding. Countries should treat each other with mutual respect and be willing to compete peacefully, letting performance be the ultimate judge.

No country should claim infallibility and each country should be prepared to re-examine its own attitudes for the common good. The United States stressed that the peoples of Indochina should be allowed to determine their destiny without outside intervention—its constant primary objective has been a negotiated solution; the eight-point proposal put forward by the Republic of Vietnam and the United States on Jan. 27, 1972, represents a basis for the attainment of that objective; in the absence of a negotiated settlement the United States envisions the ultimate withdrawal of all U.S. forces from the region consistent with the aim of self-determination for each country of Indochina.

The United States will maintain its close ties with and support for the Republic of Korea. The United States will support efforts of the Republic of Korea to seek a relaxation of tension and increase communications in the Korean peninsula.

Tokyo Amity

The United States places the highest value on its friendly relations with Japan; it will continue to develop the existing close bonds. Consistent with the United Nations Security Council resolution of Dec. 21, 1971, the United States favors the continuation of the ceasefire between India and Pakistan and the withdrawal of all military forces to within their own territories and to their own sides of the cease-fire line in Jammu and Kashmir; the United States supports the right of the peoples of South Asia to shape their own future in peace, free of military threat, and without having the area become the subject of big-power rivalry.

The Chinese side stated:

Wherever there is oppression, there is resistance. Countries want independence, nations want liberation and the people want



CROSSING ANOTHER BRIDGE—President Nixon and Chou En-lai stroll across a bridge during a sightseeing tour in Hangzhou Saturday. Mrs. Nixon is in center rear.

States; the government of the People's Republic of China is the sole legal government of China; Taiwan is a province of China which has long been returned to the motherland; the liberation of Taiwan is China's internal affair, in which no other country has the right to interfere; and all U.S. forces and military installations must be withdrawn from Taiwan.

The Chinese government firmly opposes any activities which aim at the creation of "One China, One Taiwan," "China-Two Governments," "Two Chinas" and "Independent Taiwan" or advocate that "the status of Taiwan remains to be determined."

The U.S. side declared: the United States acknowledges that all Chinese on either side of the Taiwan Strait maintain there is but one China and that Taiwan is a part of China. The United States government does not challenge that position. It reaffirms its interests in a peaceful settlement of the Taiwan question by the Chinese themselves. With this prospect in mind, it affirms the ultimate objective of the withdrawal of all U.S. forces and military installations from Taiwan. In the meantime, it will progressively reduce its forces and military installations on Taiwan as the tension in the area diminishes.

Broader Understanding

The two sides agreed that it is desirable to broaden the understanding between the two peoples. To this end, they discussed specific areas in such fields as science, technology, culture, sports and journalism, in which people-to-people contacts and exchanges would be mutually beneficial.

Each side undertakes to facilitate the further development of such contacts and exchanges.

Both sides view bilateral trade as another area from which mutual benefits can be derived, and agree that economic relations based on equality and mutual benefit are in the interest of the peoples of the two countries. They agree to facilitate the progressive development of trade between their two countries.

• Both wish to reduce the danger of international military conflict.

• Neither should seek hegemony in the Asia-Pacific region and each is opposed to the efforts by any other country or group of countries to establish such hegemony.

• Neither is prepared to negotiate on behalf of any third party or to enter into agreements or understandings with the other directed at other states.

Both sides are of the view that it would be against the interests of the peoples of the world for any major country to collude with another against other countries, or for major countries to divide up the world into spheres of influence.

Review of Disputes

The sides reviewed the long-standing serious disputes between China and the United States. The Chinese side reaffirmed its position: the Taiwan question is the crucial question obstructing the normalization of relations between China and the United

Essential Differences

There are essential differences between China and the United States in their social systems and foreign policies. However, the two sides agreed that countries, regardless of their social systems, should conduct their relations on the principles of respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of all states, non-aggression against other states, non-interference in the internal affairs of other states, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence.

International disputes should

be settled on this basis, without resorting to the use or threat of force. The United States and the People's Republic of China are prepared to apply these principles to their mutual relations.

The Mutual Declaration

With these principles of international relations in mind the two sides stated that:

• Progress toward the normalization of relations between China and the United States is in the interests of all countries.

• Both wish to reduce the danger of international military conflict.

• Neither should seek hegemony in the Asia-Pacific region and each is opposed to the efforts by any other country or group of countries to establish such hegemony.

• Neither is prepared to negotiate on behalf of any third party or to enter into agreements or understandings with the other directed at other states.

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Angela Davis Goes to Trial Of 2 Convicts

10 Friends and Guards Accompany Militant

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 27 (UPI)—Angela Davis Friday attended the trial of the "Soledad Brothers," whose release from prison she championed before she allegedly was involved in a violent attempt to free them.

Miss Davis faces murder charges this week in connection with that attempt.

Accompanied by about 10 friends and bodyguards, the 28-year-old black militant arrived at the Hall of Justice less than 48 hours after she was freed on bail Wednesday night. Her appearance prompted Judge S. Lee Vavrus to warn the courtroom spectators against "black power" salutes or other manifestations.

The Soledad Brothers, Fleeta Drumgo and John Clutchette, are charged with the murder of one guard at the Soledad State Prison. A third "brother," George Jackson, was killed in an alleged escape attempt at San Quentin prison last August.

Miss Davis is charged with purchasing several guns which the brother of George Jackson, Jonathan, smuggled into a Marin County courthouse and used to kidnap a judge. In the shootout that followed, the judge and several other persons were killed. Miss Davis is charged with murder in this case.

Miss Davis was subjected to the same thorough search as other spectators and newsmen at the trial.

The courtroom is heavily guarded, and all spectators must register, be photographed and thoroughly searched.

Death Threats Reported

PRESNO, Calif., Feb. 27 (AP)—The man who provided 405 acres to guarantee bail for Miss Davis said Friday that his family has received telephone death threats and that his wife was directed to remove their children from school.

Exchanges of lunar samples have already taken place between the United States and Russia, the AP said, and Western experts said they wouldn't be surprised if the Soviet Union offered a portion of the new samples to the United States.

Soviet space planners have stressed unmanned flights to the moon, earth and Mars, contending that they can perform many of the functions of the U.S. manned missions at lower cost and without risking human lives.

However, the U.S. astronauts in the Apollo program have brought back a larger volume and broader range of rock samples, selecting visually a variety of material from many locations.

Tass said the rock samples carried by Luna-20 would be handed over to the Soviet Academy of Sciences for analysis. It was drilled in an upland site only 72 miles from the spot in the Sea of Fertility where material was recovered in September, 1970, by Luna-16, the first unmanned craft to bring lunar rock to earth.

Luna-20, which blasted off from earth on Feb. 14, had landed in a mountain range, where no successful landing has been made before. U.S. manned flights have chosen flatter landing areas and Luna-16, which had been the first to attempt a landing in a mountainous region, crashed on the moon last Sept. 11.

Scientists believe that the moon is 4.5 billion years old, and there are hopes that the new samples from the unexplored region include the basalt that forms the original crust of the moon, the Associated Press reported.

TASS science commentator Anatoly Kartikov called the

Jupiter Rocket Leaving Today

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27 (WP)—Mankind's first journey to the planet Jupiter is due to begin at 0153 GMT tomorrow with the launch from Cape Kennedy of an unnamed atomic-powered spacecraft called Pioneer F.

The 570-pound Pioneer is set to be launched by a three-stage Atlas Centaur rocket that is expected to reach a record speed of 32,400 miles an hour by the time it burns out. So fast will Pioneer be moving when it leaves earth that it will cross the moon's orbit in 11 hours.

Pioneer's speed record is essential if the spacecraft is to reach Jupiter, following a curving path 620 million miles long over 2 months.

Part of a two-spacecraft, \$100-million project, Pioneer will pass Mars in three months, enter the asteroid belt between Mars and Jupiter a month later and arrive at Jupiter at Christmas time, 1973.

Cutoff of Funds Aimed at Colleges Opposing ROTC

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27 (AP)—Rep. F. Edward Hebert, chairman of the House of Representatives Armed Services Committee, threatened Friday to cut off all defense funds to colleges and universities not cooperating "1,000 percent with the military."

Addressing a convention of the Reserve Officers Association, the Louisiana Democrat used strong language in the controversy over where military officers should be allowed to go to school.

"Any university that throws us [Reserve Officer Training Corps] programs off campus, can't have any defense money for education," he said. "If it's dirty for ROTC programs, it's dirty for graduate programs, too."

"That is not the law at the present time," Rep. Hebert acknowledged. "But if full cooperation is not received it will be made the law, and we mean business," he said.

Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird has indicated he opposes the blanket policy demanded by Rep. Hebert and hopes to work out some sort of arrangement with the committee chairman.

Congress passed a law two years ago barring research and development funds for schools refusing to allow military recruiters on campus.

At present, the price of gas is regulated by the FPC.

Mr. Dole asserted that "part of our present difficulty stems from the fact that the wellhead price of the 70 percent of our natural gas moving in interstate commerce has for many years not been permitted to move in response to change in costs, the increasing difficulty of finding new supplies and the growing attractiveness of investment in other fields."

In its staff study, the FPC predicted an annual gas supply deficit of about 3 trillion cubic feet by 1980 and 17 trillion by 1990. Total demand in those years would be 34.5 trillion and 45.1 trillion cubic feet.

A 1969 report by the FPC's Bureau of Natural Gas had warned of imminent shortages during the five-year period through 1973.

Friday's report forecasts that U.S. production in the continental 48 states will reach a peak in the mid-1970s and decline thereafter.

It anticipates growing heavy reliance on imports and synthetic gas which it said would account for 40 percent of consumption by 1990.

Luna-20 capsule photographed at its recovery site. (Associated Press)

Tests May Reveal Moon's Age

Russians Get Back Luna-20 With 'Unique' Rock Samples

MOSCOW, Feb. 27 (NYT)—

The Soviet Union announced yesterday that the return capsule of Luna-20 had landed safely Friday night with its precious cargo of moon rock, completing the second round-trip flight by an unnamed spacecraft to the surface of the moon.

Thus, the channel for official statements, on the secretly conducted space program, said the re-entry capsule had been successfully recovered, despite a blizzard and a 1,000-foot ceiling of visibility.

Soviet space planners have stressed unmanned flights to the moon, earth and Mars, contending that they can perform many of the functions of the U.S. manned missions at lower cost and without risking human lives.

However, the U.S. astronauts in the Apollo program have brought back a larger volume and broader range of rock samples, selecting visually a variety of material from many locations.

Tass said the rock samples carried by Luna-20 would be handed over to the Soviet Academy of Sciences for analysis. It was drilled in an upland site only 72 miles from the spot in the Sea of Fertility where material was recovered in September, 1970, by Luna-16, the first unmanned craft to bring lunar rock to earth.

Luna-20, which blasted off from earth on Feb. 14, had landed in a mountain range, where no successful landing has been made before. U.S. manned flights have chosen flatter landing areas and Luna-16, which had been the first to attempt a landing in a mountainous region, crashed on the moon last Sept. 11.

Scientists believe that the moon is 4.5 billion years old, and there are hopes that the new samples from the unexplored region include the basalt that forms the original crust of the moon, the Associated Press reported.

TASS science commentator Anatoly Kartikov called the



Sen. Edmund Muskie campaigning in front of Manchester Union-Leader newspaper in New Hampshire. (Associated Press)

On School-Integration Busing

Senate Democrats on Stump Assailed for Missing Key Vote

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27 (AP).

Campaigning Democratic presidential contenders have been called to task for their absence from the Senate when it adopted a strong anti-busing amendment.

Republican leader Hugh Scott, in the van of civil-rights forces opposing the amendment, charged flatly that the amendment could have been beaten if they had shotguns to protect his house following the death threats.

His wife, Darlene, 32, said that when she took their four sons to Raisin City Elementary School Friday the superintendent-principal, Thomas F. Davis, asked that they leave the school because of pressure from the community and school trustees.

Mr. Davis, however, denied that he was pressured into removing the children and said that they were asked to leave because of a technically involving their place of residence not being in the school district.

All five of the presidential candidates had announced that they were against the amendment. There were 12 other absences, and if all 17 had been present, the outcome might have been in favor of busing to achieve racial integration in schools.

Democratic sources said that efforts were being made to have the five candidates return next week for the showdown in the bitter controversy.

The amendment, adopted 43 to 40 Friday, was sponsored by Sen. Robert P. Griffin, R. Mich., who serves as whip under Pennsylvania's Sen. Scott in the Republican Senate leadership.

The amendment seeks to eliminate the power of the courts to require the busing of schoolchildren.

In addition, it would prohibit federal officials from withholding or threatening to withhold any government funds in order to coerce a local school district into accepting a busing program to carry out desegregation.

Battle Will Resume

The Griffin proposal was adopted as an amendment to another amendment and was not permanently attached to the higher education school-desegregation bill, which is the vehicle for the present busing fight.

Thus the issue will not be settled until next week.

However, Southern senators and other backers of the Griffin proposal were jubilant. They said that the vote reflected a significant swing in national opinion on busing since several anti-busing amendments were beaten handily in the Senate last April.

Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird has indicated he opposes the blanket policy demanded by Rep. Hebert and hopes to work out some sort of arrangement with the committee chairman.

Congress passed a law two years ago barring research and development funds for schools refusing to allow military recruiters on campus.

The close vote on the proposal indicates a constitutional amendment would have a tough time in the Senate. A two-thirds margin is required for such a measure.

Of the missing Democratic presidential contenders, Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey, of Minnesota, was paired against the Griffin amendment.

Three others—Senators Edmund S. Muskie of Maine, George S. McGovern of South Dakota and Henry M. Jackson of Washington—were announced as against it.

Sen. Vance Hartke, D. Ind., did not make an official announcement but his office said that he was opposed to the rider.

Sen. Scott said that he joined Democratic leader Mike Mansfield, of Montana, in urging all the absentees to return next week.

'One of Great Issues'

"What an ironical thing," he exclaimed, "if men who aspire to the high office of President of the United States should let one of the great issues of our time be decided in their absence."

Sen. Scott said: "I know this is a tough issue. Sixty-one percent of the voters in my state have said in a poll they disagree with my stand on busing. But I am not going to go back on civil rights positions I have taken in 13 years in the Senate and before that in the other body [the House]."

In Manchester, N.H., Sen. Muskie said yesterday that he had suffered being called a "Polack" as a boy and that he would never insult French-Americans by calling them "Canucks."

Aid on Mail To Berrigan Is Admitted

2 Women Tell Court They Helped Courier

HARRISBURG, Pa., Feb. 27 (UPI).

Two reluctant witnesses admit that they helped an FBI informer smuggle into prison letters that led to charges against the Rev. Philip Berrigan and six others accused of conspiring to kidnap presidential adviser Henry A. Kissinger.

Mary Elizabeth Sandel, a 23-year-old theology student at Boston University, and Jan Hoover, 22, of Boston testified Friday that they had accepted as many as 12 secret letters for Boyd Douglas Jr. in 1970. They also acknowledged copying some of the letters into his notebook.

The women, then Bucknell University students, both dated Mr. Douglas, who was a convict at the nearby federal penitentiary in Lewisburg, Pa. He was allowed to be on campus daily in a work-study program.

Search Is Kept

Under cross-examination, Miss Hoover said Mr. Douglas had explained why he wanted the letters copied.

"He said he was searched carefully, that he was allowed to carry a notebook, and if it was copied in the notebook it would be all right. He said he didn't have time to do it himself."

Question—"Did he tell you he was taking mail in and out of Lewisburg for some time?"

Answer—"Yes. He said he had been discovered once and he had to be extra careful."

Both women testified freely about conversations with Mr. Douglas but often could not recall conversations with five defendants when asked about them by the government.

Miss Sandel and Miss Hoover had refused to testify under Fifth Amendment protection until Judge R. Dixon Herman granted them immunity from prosecution.

The government says Mr. Douglas was recruited by Father Bergman as a courier for illicit mail when the priest entered the prison in April, 1970, for burning draft records. The government also says Mr. Douglas became an informer when he was discovered to be a courier.

Miss Sandel, who was on the stand Friday when the court recessed for the weekend, testified with Miss Hoover that none of the defendants they met had ever suggested that they participate in action to disrupt draft boards.

The poll gave Sen. Muskie 46 percent, Sen. Humphrey 15 percent, Sen. McGovern 11 percent and New York Mayor John V. Lindsay 8 percent.

Canada Seeks Convict Who Got 2-Day Leave to Wed, Didn't Return

Ottawa, Feb. 27 (Reuters).—A spectacular error was made in allowing a convicted murderer, who had served 14 months of a life sentence, to leave prison without an escort to get married, the Canadian Parliament has been told. The prisoner never returned.

The House of Commons was told that Yves Geoffroy, 32, sentenced to life for strangling his wife, was given a 50-hour furlough last Christmas Eve to marry Carmen Parent, a 27-year-old former nun.

Solicitor General Jean-Pierre Goyer, terming the release a "spectacular error," told Parliament that Geoffroy had obtained a passport under a false name while in prison and may have had \$100,000 from the sale of his home, summer cottage and other real estate waiting for him.

Geoffroy was granted permission to marry the woman he had been living with before his arrest, partly on the recommendation of a social worker that the wedding would provide a home for Geoffroy's three young children.

Body May Be British MP's Daughter

Black Power Chief Michael X Hunted for Trinidad Murders

PORT OF SPAIN, Trinidad, Feb. 27 (Reuters).—Police investigating the murders of a white woman and a local barber here issued a warrant for the arrest of black-power advocate Abdul Malik Michael X last night, triggering a four-nation hunt centered in neighboring Guyana.

A poster distributed by Guyana police said Malik should be considered dangerous.

Police in Brazil, Venezuela and Surinam have also been alerted in the hunt for Malik, who has been sought since the two bodies were found in the grounds of his burnt-out house near here last week.

The former London black-power leader has not been seen since he left a hotel in Georgetown, Guyana, five days ago. Malik and his wife left for neighboring Trinidad for neighborhood Guyana Feb. 19, 18 hours before his house was destroyed by fire. It was after the fire that police discovered the bodies.

Police said three men were already being held in connection with the deaths of the woman, presumed to be Mrs. Gall Ann Benson—daughter of former British member of Parliament Capt. Leonard Plenge—and Joseph Skerritt.

Arrest warrants have also been issued for two other men—Marvin Deane, a United States citizen, and Samuel Agustus Brown, a Trinidadian resident in the United States.

Police identified the men in custody, who have been charged with the woman's murder, as Edward Chadee, Stanley Abbott and Adolphus Parmarash, all local men. Mr. Abbott is also charged with Mr. Skerritt's murder.

Guyana Police Commissioner

Winchell's Will

NEW YORK, Feb. 27 (AP).—Walter Winchell, columnist and broadcaster who died last Sunday at 74, left the bulk of his estimated \$750,000 estate in trust for his daughter, Waldla, according to his will filed last week. The Damon Runyon Cancer Fund, which Mr. Winchell founded, received \$25,000. Ernest Cuneo inherited all rights to Mr. Winchell's writings.

Come to the Flavor of Marlboro

The simple things are important
in the American cowboy.
A country boy on a spiced horse.

smell of breakfast steaks on an open fire
and time together.

The rich full flavor of a Marlboro cigarette.

Of Mice and Mountains

There were no special surprises in the joint communiqué issued at the conclusion of President Nixon's negotiations in Peking. Some may have been misled by the varying picture of Sino-American relations emerging from the externals of the conference, to hope for more or less in substantive results, but these followed the path that was clearly indicated from the beginning.

That is to say, the major obstacles to closer ties between Peking and Washington have not disappeared. But there will be limited steps toward improving communications, diplomatic and otherwise, between the United States and the People's Republic. And both have accepted the five principles of peaceful co-existence.

This last may be viewed with some skepticism. When it is remembered what changes have taken place in political alignments since Chou En-lai, with the enthusiastic endorsement of the late Jawaharlal Nehru and under the benevolent eye of the Sukarno regime, put forward these principles at the Bandung conference in 1955. The five principles are in themselves unexceptionable. But the border war between India and China, plus the overthrow of Sukarno with a massacre of Communists—and Chinese, Communist or not—in Indonesia, shows that they

may be subject to widely differing interpretations.

In sum, there will be those, in the United States and elsewhere, who will be reminded by the difference between the low-keyed communiqué and the fanfare that preceded and accompanied President Nixon to China or the mountain that labored and brought forth a mouse. But there will doubtless be even more who are struck by the fact that the vast, hard mountain of Sino-American disagreement could bring forth any spark of life, even, like Robert Burns's mouse, a "wee, sleekit, cowring, timorous beastie."

Burns also warned that the best laid schemes of mice and men are subject to change without notice. The future courses of China and the United States are not predictable; there may be new subjects of dissent, or the old ones may prove even more stubborn than they are now recognized to be. But the mountain has brought forth some life—no minor miracle. While there is life—even the tenuous thread that will, for the present, lie between two great nations separated by half a generation of bitter hostility—there is hope. And for his part in breathing vitality into that hope Mr. Nixon will return to Washington as a highly successful accoucheur.

Cypriot Setback

Heavy-handed Greek diplomacy appears to have wrecked a potentially promising attempt to settle the long-smoldering dispute between rival Greek and Turkish communities on Cyprus. Once again the stage has been set for a possible major Mediterranean crisis.

A blunt message from Athens to Archbishop Makarios, president of the island republic and leader of its majority Greek community, demanded that Makarios surrender arms he had recently received from Czechoslovakia and that he agree to the formation of a "national unity government" which would include advocates of union with Greece.

The Greek leaders may only have been seeking to bring pressure on the Machiavellian archbishop to be more flexible in local negotiations with the Turkish minority, a much-to-be-desired objective. But the pre-

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Nixon's Visit to China

The unprecedented spectacular television diplomacy which President Nixon carried out in his China visit apparently has worked wonders with the American public.

The pictures of the President going to a country long considered as enemy No. 1 and working energetically for peace regardless of the personal risks involved surely must have impressed the American people.

The people have seen first hand the real China... It was not the hostile China which they were prone to believe. Undoubtedly many have come to believe that China, after all, is not a bad guy but a good guy.

—From the Mainichi Shimbun (Tokyo).

* * *

The main reason the Americans went into Vietnam was to "contain" China. What then is the ordinary American, already in a fair state of doubt and disillusionment over the war, going to think when he sees night after night for a week that the "yellow peril" consists of nice and equally ordinary people who do ordinary things like drinking beer and going on dates?

It could further undercut a tired America's will to go on with the war, and speed the pressure for total withdrawal. Chou En-lai probably understands more about television than has been presumed. The Tet offensive won the Viet Cong a significant psychological victory in the United States through television, even if it was a military stalemate. The Chinese may be trying to reinforce and repeat that lesson now.

—From the Guardian (London).

* * *

A genuine personal contact was established from the outset of the sojourn. There will be others. While one must beware of illusions about the immediate results of the visit, one must thus observe that things are taken seriously from the beginning.

—From Le Figaro (Paris).

* * *

Once Moscow was finally convinced that the unthinkable was going to happen and that nothing would stop Chairman Mao from

Radio Free Europe

Sen. Fulbright believes that Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty, operating from Munich, should be stopped from broadcasting to Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union because they are "cold war relics" and hinder detente. He is wrong on both counts. The radio abandoned the unfortunate policy of "liberating the captive peoples" in 1956 and now support Willy Brandt's Ostpolitik and all Communist reform movements in Eastern Europe.

In fact, with their consistently objective coverage of West German events, the radios have done more than any other organization to dispel among ordinary East Europeans the official Communist myth of "West German revisionism." Fulbright's only useful suggestion is that Western Europe might play a part in financing the radios.

They should close down only when, as in Dubcek's Prague Spring, East Europeans no longer need to listen to them; with the current KGB persecution of Soviet dissidents and Husak's campaign of intellectual genocide in Czechoslovakia, that day is sadly still far away.

—From the Sunday Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

February 28, 1877

PARIS—One might be led to think, from the number of automobile machines offered for sale at Tattersalls, that people were becoming tired of a fad and were seeking to get rid of their machines on the best terms possible. M. Vuillemet of the "Locomotion Automobile" said yesterday that it is perfectly true that there are many people who hesitate to invest in automobiles, as they are now known, on account of the smell of oil and the shaking they get in riding them.

Fifty Years Ago

February 28, 1922

WASHINGTON—The American Federation of Labor is proposing a modification of the Volstead Act so as to permit the consumption of light wines and beer. The Labor organization bases its proposal on the grounds of increasing disregard for law, the heavier traffic in poisonous concoctions and drugs, causing more frequent insanity and blindness and crime, and the consequent increase in unemployment and taxation. The situation is very serious.



"I Think You're Supposed to Yell 'Fore!' When You Hit It."

The Bone in Chou's Throat

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—Presidents

have a way of stumbling into trouble from the best of motives, and imposing pointless miseries on their successors for generations to come. Thus President Nixon was stuck in China with Woodrow Wilson's eccentric, moralistic doctrine of diplomatic recognition, appealing for cooperation to a government he refused to recognize as the legitimate government of all of China. This is still the bone in Chou En-lai's throat.

It was not primarily Nixon's fault, though he has backed the illusion that Chiang Kai-shek was the "legitimate" ruler of China for a generation. Nor would it be fair to attribute anything but the most noble objectives to Wilson. The point is merely that good men can adopt enduring bad policies by imposing theories on realities, and the Nixon China trip illustrates the need to reconsider the Wilsonian doctrine of diplomatic recognition.

For a hundred years before Wilson, the United States avoided

two wars since World War II, both of them in Asia, on the assumption that we were facing a major threat to our vital interests and even to our national security as a result of a militant and expansionist policy on the

Moscow government, 15 years after it was founded.

The Communist government in Peking, however, has been in power on the mainland for over 21 years, but has not been recognized by the United States partly because of Washington's ties to the Nationalist regime on Taiwan, partly because of the Korean and Vietnam wars, but also partly because of the hangover of the Wilson doctrine, to which John Foster Dulles and Nixon were highly sympathetic in the critical eight years of the Eisenhower administrations, when the recognition question might easily have been re-examined.

In the sixties, when we got deeply involved in Vietnam, the question of recognition was much harder, and given the promises and commitments to Chiang Kai-shek, it is still a hard question today. Still, there may be a lesson in all this for the future.

The United States has fought two wars since World War II, both of them in Asia, on the assumption that we were facing a major threat to our vital interests and even to our national security as a result of a militant and expansionist policy on the

part of the Soviet Union and China. Historians in the future are likely to wonder whether this assumption, which has cost us nearly 100,000 lives and hundreds of billions of dollars, was really valid, and whether we would have made a different appraisal of the threat of the "monolithic Communist menace" if we had had competent American observers in a diplomatic mission in Peking. In any event, despite the Nixon-Chou En-lai agreements in principle, the problem of formal diplomatic relations remains. It is not now a practical matter—we have other ways of keeping in touch with Peking, particularly after the President's visit—but to the Chinese in Peking it is important.

For so long as we have a treaty with the Nationalists, and troops on Taiwan, which the Peking government regards as a province of China, and as long as the Nationalists have an embassy in Washington representing "China," this will remain to Chou En-lai a symbol of Western interference in the internal affairs of his country—and this is the bitterest memory among the Chinese leaders today.

Vietnamizing the Peace

By C. L. Sulzberger

SAIGON—President Nixon's pol-

icy of Vietnamizing the war

here must inescapably lead to

Vietnamizing the peace—unless

some formula for settlement is

found on the basis of the realities.

Wilson's View

However, when Wilson came into office on March 4, 1913, he was faced with the problem of deciding whether to recognize the Huerta government of Mexico, which had come to power in ways Wilson did not regard as "legitimate." Accordingly, on March 11, 1913, he issued the Wilsonian Doctrine of Recognition which has confused the question ever since.

"We hold," he said, "that just government rests always upon the consent of the governed, and that there can be no freedom without order based upon law and upon public confidence and approval. We shall lend our influence of every kind to the realization of these principles in fact and practice, knowing that disorder, personal intrigues, and defiance of constitutional rights weaken and discredit government.... We can have no sympathy with those who seek the power of government to advance their own personal interests or ambitions...."

Secretary of State Charles Evans Hughes under President Harding and Secretary Henry L. Stimson under Hoover felt, however, that such a doctrine would involve the United States in a tangle of internal questions in other countries.

"We are not concerned with the question of the legitimacy of a government..." Hughes wrote to Samuel Gompers on July 19, 1923. "We recognize the right of revolution, and we do not attempt to determine the internal concerns of other states." He quoted Thomas Jefferson in defense of this view.

"We surely cannot deny to any nation," Jefferson had written, "that right whereupon our own government is founded—that everyone may govern itself according to whatever form it pleases, and change these forms at its own will; and that it may transact its business with foreign nations through whatever organ it thinks proper, whether king, convention, assembly, committee, president or anything else it may choose...."

Secretary Stimson defined the test for recognition to be followed by the Hoover administration in a speech to the Council on Foreign Relations in New York on Feb. 6, 1931: Control of the administrative machinery of the state; "apparent acquiescence of the people"; and the willingness and ability to discharge their international obligations.

Case of Russia

In the case of the Soviet Union the Moscow government gave certain written assurances that it would not conduct any subversive activities against the United States and would guarantee liberty of conscience and religious worship to U.S. citizens in the U.S.S.R.—all this before President Roosevelt agreed to recognize the

ment to help Saigon is no longer founded upon a Manichean concept of good and evil, convinced the "free world" must fight the "slave world" of communism everywhere.

China and Russia

The rationale is now related to more conventional power conceptions. Washington thinks the outcome of this conflict, in which Americans sacrificed so much, is critical to the shape of Asia's future and also to world judgment on whether America intends to maintain itself as a great force with credible commitments.

The problem is very tricky for Russia and China. Each feels bound to support North Vietnam because it is a Communist country and each fears the moral blight among other Marxists of any failure to stand up on this issue. Therefore, while Peking sends small arms and food, Moscow pours in enormous quantities of gasoline, artillery, missiles, MiG-21 jets and all the deadly apparatus that makes war possible.

Nevertheless, for the Communist behemoths the problem is more complex than it is for us. They are not only opposing the capitalist devil but each other. Rus-

Under the Visit's Froth Lies a Chinese Victory

By Joseph Kraft

PEKING—Banquets, ballet, the Great Wall and other stuff of which TV is made dominate the forefront of President Nixon's visit here in China.

But beneath the froth there took place a classic diplomatic encounter rooted in the conflicting domestic politics of the two countries.

On the American side, the starting point was President Nixon's campaign for re-election. Better relations with Peking can help him some, the more so if they promote a settlement of the Vietnam war.

Still, the President's main interest here has been damage control. To hold his conservative following at home, he needed to avoid any further weakening of U.S. ties with Japan, South Korea, Taiwan and South Vietnam.

Even more, he had to guard against spoiling his working relation with the Soviet Union by an excess of friendliness with China.

Mr. Nixon was received by Chairman Mao on the afternoon of his first day in China—a rare honor. The Chinese press called their talk "frank and serious."

Premier Chou day after day engaged the President in lengthy and secret talks. After the first working session, the Premier used the occasion of a banquet toast to drop a hint that the talks might even be headed toward "establishing normal diplomatic relations" between the United States and China.

Allies' Fears

The spectacle of the Chinese leaders and President Nixon in secret talks on delicate subjects inevitably aroused the strongest suspicion among the Asian countries allied with the United States on Peking. Predictably stiff remarks came from Taiwan, South Vietnam and South Korea. Even Premier Eisaku Sato of Japan, an extremely careful man in most circumstances, took a vicious swipe at the President's China visit. "China himself," Mr. Sato remarked, "says it's the great event of the century—so perhaps it may be true."

If anything, the Soviet reaction was even stronger. What must have been the saddest party of the year was the celebration of Red Army Day at the Soviet Embassy here in Peking on Wednesday. Russian officials of all ranks indulged themselves in nasty cracks at the expense of Americans and Chinese.

When I told Ambassador Boris Tolstikov that President Nixon truly hoped the visit to Peking would facilitate relations with Moscow, he made an elaborate show of disbelief and muttered: "We'll have to see about that."

As the President's visit drew to a close, it seemed that President Nixon was going to get only some of the specific measures he wanted. The real gains had been scored by the Chinese. The hostile ring that stretched from Russia in the north around the fringes of Asia to India in the south was now visibly broken.

Because of that achievement, a larger hope emerged from the visit. It was that China, having broken up the hostile circle, would now address itself in a peaceful way to its truly serious internal problems—the problems of modernization and transition to a new generation of post-Maoist leadership.

The time must also approach when peace discussions are Vietnamized. Even if the triangle of mutually suspicious superpowers peer over the shoulders of their proxies, the two halves of Vietnam must do the actual negotiating with each other once it has been demonstrated that further fighting will not tip the scales. They will probably never arrange a formal peace, Western style, but between themselves they may agree on how to let the war fade away with subtle Asian precision.

Letters

British Guilt

Bernard Levin writes from London (HT, Feb. 23), "Northern Ireland, of course, is not part of our colonial past—or rather, it is, but of a colonial past so long ago that such feelings [post-imperial guilt] can hardly be operative over it."

But descendants of the British Protestant immigrants still today practice sins of colonialism against the Irish Catholics. The Catholics suffer legal discrimination in education, housing, employment and political representation.

With Mr. Levin's insistence that Northern Ireland is British, one would think perhaps the British even now should share the guilt for such injustices.

BRIAN KINKEL
Vevier-du-Lac, France

Penalty of Death

"Penalty of Death," the Washington Post editorial published in your Feb. 25 issue, says, in reply to Gov. Reagan's comment that, in declaring the death penalty unconstitutional, the California Supreme Court "had put itself above the will of the people," as follows:

"Can Governor Reagan imagine the reaction of Californians—and of the rest of the civilized world—if he had ordered all 106 (persons condemned to death in California's prisons) to be taken out and executed forthwith?"

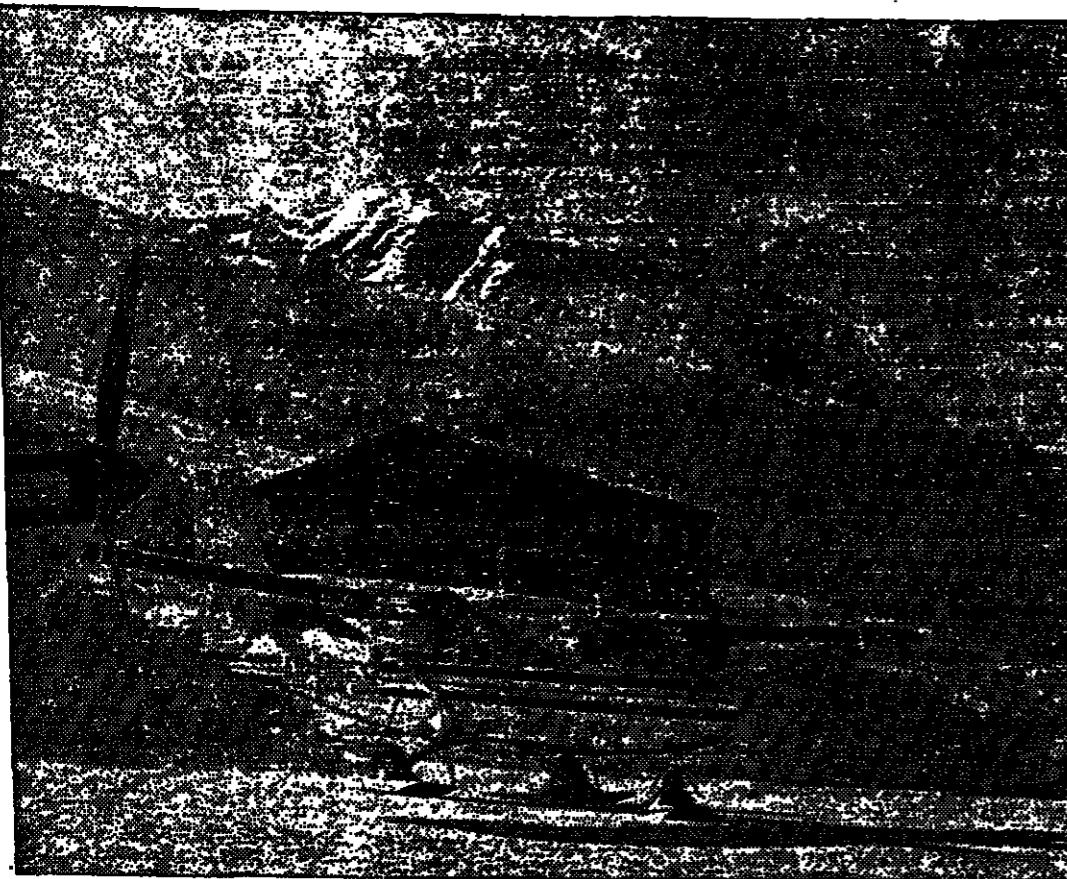
A logical part of such an experiment as the Washington Post's suggestion would be, of

would be no one to take the spoils of the competition. Now that there is a China which everyone is beginning to see and feel, everyone's trying to keep everything they already have, and then again at the same time write out of the competition whatever there is available. This is, after all, the best of all possible worlds, as Pangloss said to Candide.

S. R.
Munich

Page One Photos

Regarding Page One of the HT, Feb. 19-20, how fitting that photo of Sirhan Sirhan, Charles Manson, Harold Wilson and Bernadette Devlin should appear together where they belong!



A Twin Otter on the strip at Courchevel in the French Alps. Jean Perard

The New Way Up in Alpine Skiing

By S. T. Kantin

COURCHEVEL, France (UPI).—Air travel has taken a new turn: upward and to the mountains.

Once bound to flat, unobstructed surfaces, flying has taken—quite safely—to small strips stuck to the sides of mountains in Alpine corridors. More than a dozen high-altitude airports—airports—have been built in the Alps in the last 10 years to bring ski resorts within reasonable traveling time of one another.

Since 1961, Meribel, Courchevel, Megève and Val d'Isère, among other resorts in the French Alps, have transformed one of their ski slopes into use by airplane only.

The idea of the airports and inter-mountain flying, was to keep the skiers on the slopes as much as possible without their relying on snow-covered roads when changing resorts. It was also intended to help open slopes on glaciers that had been inaccessible to any but the most hardy skiers equipped with skin-skis for climbing.

The idea expanded quickly to other airports than those perched on the sides of mountains.

First single-engine craft linked the airports to the nearby international airports of Geneva and Lyons, taking skiers to connecting flights. And for the last two months, direct daily airline service from Paris has begun to the slopes of Courchevel. That means right on the side slopes, 7,000 feet up, where the planes land. The Swiss and Italian Alps are expected to offer similar service to major cities in the next few years.

Many Pioneers

Since last Dec. 18, when the two-hour city-to-slope service from Paris started, more than 1,500 skiers have pioneered this travel.

The round-trip fare is about \$100—except for travelers from New York for whom the Paris-Courchevel fare is included in the New York-Paris fare—and for skiers from Little Brussels, Amsterdam, Toulouse or Nantes, it is the only way to get a full weekend on the slopes of the Alps.

Leaving the traditionally overcast skies of the City of Lights at 7 a.m., the skiers land in Courchevel at 9 a.m., walk a few yards to the nearest ski slope, snap on and start a full day's skiing by breakfast time. For Americans and other skiers arriving in Paris on international flights, Air Alpes, the airline that runs the service to the slopes, has an early afternoon connecting flight.

The 1,500 people who have landed on the slopes would have been 3,000 had the weather cooperated. However, when the weather does what comes naturally high in the mountains—when it snows—the planes land at Chambery, a flatland airport some

Planes Connect Cities to Slopes

50 miles away, and the passengers are brought in by bus.

The bus ride adds more than two hours to the travel time, for a total of four hours from Paris, still less than half the time required by train and bus.

Fog and snow have forced 20 percent of the flights to flatland airports in the last two months.

The airline is hoping to cut the number of non-slope landings and take-offs even further by setting up Instrument Landing Systems similar to those used on major airports, to guide the plane through bad weather onto the airstrip.

Too Close to Strip

Courchevel will not be getting the ILS arrangement. One ridge there, sharp, majestic and agreeable to the tourist's eye, is just a little too close to the airstrip to make an instrument landing a comfortable affair. Meribel, on the other side of the mountain, about half-an-hour away by road—five minutes by air in clear weather—will be getting the ILS. There, the approach to the airstrip follows a valley, allowing for much greater security on a blind landing.

Because of Air Alpes' prowess and calculations, few passengers are impressed by the technical feat of dropping a 5.7-ton aircraft gently on the side of a mountain at an altitude of 7,000 feet. Of course, it's no ordinary landing strip and it's no ordinary plane.

Now, Air Alpes pilots say they have developed their technique to a point where they regularly land the fully loaded plane or take it up after a run of 250 feet.

Soon, the service grew as almost every major resort in the French Alps built an airport and asked Air Alpes to set up a taxi service. There are now some 15 airports in the French Alps and a project afoot in the Swiss and Italian Alps to build them. Mr. Ziegler has been asked to help set up this network and one in Nepal, where the Himalayas can be twice as high as the Alps.

The airstrip at Courchevel was hewed out of the mountain 10 years ago. Small enough—1,000 feet long—to fit in most municipal sports stadiums, it slopes at an average of 15 degrees. This gives incoming planes, which start their landing at the lower end, an uphill run that slows them as soon as their wheels touch.

Planes take off from the top of the strip, thus gaining speed by rolling downhill.

The plane is the De Havilland Canada Twin Otter, a current generation Short Take-Off and Landing craft that Michel Ziegler, the president and chief pilot of Air Alpes, had been looking for since he founded the airline in 1961. The Twin Otter, which carries 18 passengers, was designed to provide a link between Canadian towns and settlements where only short airstrips could be chopped out of the surrounding forests.

Mr. Ziegler realized that when the Twin Otter's short take-off run—700 feet on the books—was combined with the advantage of the airport's slope, scheduled airline service with a multi-engine plane was possible.

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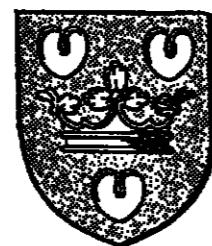
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Issue Price 97 1/4 per cent.

Interest payable annually on 15th February

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Bonds	\$1,000	High	Low	Last	Net Change
Abell, 64000	15	89	89	89	-1/2
Abell, 72400	103	103	103	103	-1/2
Alex Co 81400	105	105	105	105	-1/2
Acme Intl 51000	11	114	114	114	-1/2
Alcoa 10000	32	104	104	104	-1/2
Alcoa 81200	35	107	107	107	-1/2
Alcoa Int 49000	114	116	116	116	+1/2
Alcoa Int 49000	123	116	116	116	+1/2
Alcoa Int 49000	125	117	117	117	+1/2
Alcoa Int 49000	127	119	119	119	+1/2
Alcoa Int 49000	130	121	121	121	+1/2
Alcoa Int 49000	131	122	122	122	+1/2
Alcoa Int 49000	131	125	125	125	+1/2
Alcoa Int 49000	132	127	127	127	+1/2
Alcoa Int 49000	132	129	129	129	+1/2
Alcoa Int 49000	132	131	131	131	+1/2
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Alcoa Int 49000	132	175	175	175	+1/2
Alcoa Int 49000	132	176	176	176	+1/2
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Alcoa Int 49000	132	179	179	179	+1/2
Alcoa Int 4					

Observer**The Inscrutable West**

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON. — The following is an excerpt from a report on the American mentality sent to Premier Chou En-lai by Chinese intelligence.

The so-called inscrutability of the American mind may be explained by the fact that the slogans in which Americans think by which they conduct their lives have never been codified in a single law, as we have done with the thought of Chairman Mao.

The Americans, however, are no less dependent than we upon terse, unmistakable clear guidance from higher authority for the simplest aspects of daily life. Because these slogans are provided from many sources—instead of from a single book entitled "The Thoughts of President Richard"—we tend to overlook the fact that the Americans require direction from above just as thoroughly as we require the thought of Chairman Mao.

The American housewife who needs some unusual article for her daily housewifery, for example, does not bundle up and go pointlessly searching blind alleys for it on a wintry day. Instead, she recalls one of the widespread "Thoughts of Ms. Bell," which are chanted by rote over the radio at frequent intervals, and tells herself, "Let your fingers do the walking through the yellow pages." This reminds her to consult a directory of her community's various capitalistic enterprises and telephone for the article she desires.

Having located the article, she may drive to the shop where it is available. The car in which she drives will probably have been chosen in conformity with "The Thought of Chairman Henry," which has told her, "Ford has a better idea." Or possibly in obedience to "The Thought of General Motors," which has instructed her that Buick is "something to believe in."

Instead of driving foolishly and in a manner to endanger human life, she will proceed at a sensible pace because of "The Thought of the Highway Lobby," which has reminded her by constant repetition to "Drive carefully" because "The life you save may be your own."

Here, incidentally, will be seen a classic example of the working of the capitalistic mentality. "The Thought of the Highway Lobby"

does not allow for the possibility that an American might drive carefully in order to save the lives of others. Instead, it assumes that his ethics have been shaped by the so-called "Thought of Beverly Hills and Wall Street," which teaches him to "look out for No. 1" or—as it is sometimes phrased in the more colorful "Thought of Madison Avenue"—"I will take care of my elbow, Baker; you take care of yours."

The American mind is a vast information bank staffed with slogans which seem automatically to come to the forefront the instant the American faces the smallest decision. Whereas the thought of Chairman Mao leaves many areas of human activity in which the Chinese must act without superior guidance, very few such areas are left to the Americans.

Even the matter of deciding what sort of beer he will drink is settled by consulting "The Thought of the Brewery Barons." This will advise him, for example, that "You only go around once in life and must, therefore, grab for all the beer you can get."

It will be seen from this hedonistic advice to drink a great deal of beer before death eliminates the possibility that concern for the next life or the lack of a next life permeates American thinking right down to the beer can. It would be a mistake, however, to conclude that simply because Americans who anticipate nothing beyond this life are willing to pass their remaining days heavy with beer, they might just as reasonably be willing to pass them under the rule of Communism.

What slogans may we expect to find governing the mind of President Nixon? (Here a long passage has been deleted by Chinese censors.) Finally, we may safely anticipate that the President, as a student of "The Thought of the Chairmen of the Networks," will make decisions that will enable him to fly in "friendly skies" to "stay dry all day long" and to obtain "faster headache relief."

Like most of his countrymen, the President will almost certainly have his mind heavily encumbered with such sayings as "Fly now, pay later," "Fight pollution," "I like Ike," "No parking at any time," "Never pick up hitchhikers," "Support your local police," "Do your Christmas shopping early," "Remember your zip code," "Cigars" smoking may be hazardous to your health."

"Stay out of Central Park after sundown" and, of course, "Think."

With a fresh eye and a quick tongue, the princess confronts such diverse topics as how to get your own way, kitchen management, your husband's secretary, and how to be a kept woman. Her advice will not be found in ordinary guides to manners and morals.



By Judith Weinraub

LONDON (NYT).—Take one English schoolgirl in the south of France; add an emigre Russian prince; multiply by 37 years of marriage; her parents didn't approve of, and the happy result today is Princess Beris Kandaouroff.

Although she is hovering around 60 and admits that she doesn't know a thing about women's liberation, the princess has just written a book that she feels sure just about anybody over 18 could read with profit.

"It's like the Bible," the princess said the other day. "You can take from it what you understand and leave the rest."

Princess Kandaouroff, an ample blond woman with a style that somehow combines Mae West and Emily Post, is the author of a recently published do-it-yourself guide for women modestly called "Savoir Vivre" she has presented for more than a year.

"They touch on everything—laying a table, the ethics of flowers, naughty stories, how to bring up lions, how to live," she said enthusiastically, as she curled up in the fur-lined stool of her imitation leopard-skin dr.

Her credentials for setting herself up as an expert on practically any social situation include always having known important people "before they were important," and an upper-class English childhood, redolent with money and servants.

"My father was a diamond merchant," said the princess, fingering a necklace she once

snapped up at a Turkish flea market. "He was a millionaire. He owned rubber plantations and was an underwriter at Lloyd's."

"We always had many servants—nannies, undernannies, ladies' maids—but my parents didn't give me any money until my father died, and then I managed to lose it all with the greatest of ease."

"I've known great wealth and relative poverty. I've lived in one room, sharing an egg at night for dinner. Money didn't matter to my style, but at this age it's humiliating not to have money," added Princess Kandaouroff, who breezily admitted that she'd lost everything she had in a misguided stock venture last year.

Paints and Cooks

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it doesn't matter if you have lines under your eyes or breasts hanging down to your waist") to living with a grown-up son ("naturally he does not take girls up to his room").

Princess Kandaouroff readily agrees that her free-wheeling philosophy might shock some of her contemporaries, but then, too, so would her tolerance.

Her husband, Prince Dimitri Kandaouroff, a philatelist who was an officer in the Czar's army, and whose ancestors helped to conquer Astrakhan for Russia, does not exactly share her enthusiasm regarding extramarital affairs.

"He thinks they're for men only," said the princess amiably. "He's been a very naughty boy. Russians are unfaithful on principle. But I go out a lot on my own. He's got implicit confidence in me—rightly or wrongly, I never say."

Although the princess feels that many of her attitudes are just as appropriate to her 20-year-old daughter Maria's way of life, she also touts old-fashioned virtues like discipline, good manners and even marriage.

"I don't really think society is more permissive these days," she said. "Life repeats itself, and many of the problems stay the same. I'm pretty sure I know just as much as my daughter does about sex, and a bit more, too. I just talk about it less."

**PEOPLE: Cordobés Retires
'To Read, Write, Learn'**

Manci (El Cordobés) Benítez, the lean and hungry chicken thief who became the world's highest-paid athlete, has again announced his retirement from the bullring, this time on the grounds that "I used to be an illiterate and now I have suddenly discovered there are many things in this world I would like to know about." Cordobés, 35, who has been earning some \$3 million a year of late, also told the Madrid newspaper ABC that "I am not the El Cordobés I used to be. Now I'm frightened to do the things I used to do. That's why you'll never again see me dress in the Suit of Lights." The matador made the announcement soon after his return to Spain from Britain, where he has spent the winter studying English, and this time he seemed to mean it. "I will sign a document for you stating that I will never again fight a bull," he told ABC, "though in my heart I will never stop being a bullfighter. It's like when a president dies—they elect another one. In this case, yes, the president is still living, but for the bulls he is dead." Cordobés, who insists "I want to read, to write, to learn," will soon star in a movie of his life, but his immediate aim is mastery of the English language. "When I can speak English, I'll be able to go wherever I like," he said. "If you can't speak English, you're like a stone."

Joseph Bolker, the 47-year-old Los Angeles businessman who last July eloped with the 21-year-old daughter of Aristotle Onassis—reportedly against the father's wishes—has announced that he is starting divorce proceedings. His wife, the former Christina Onassis, has already left California, he said, adding that "The dissolution of the marriage will permit Mrs. Bolker to be reunited with her family and friends in Europe." In November, Bolker had said, "Christina and I have been subjected to extraordinary parental pressures" that had "seriously affected her health."



by backers of a subsidized housing unit in the Riverdale section of New York.

Alan Jay Lerner and Frederick Loewe, who created "My Fair Lady," "Gigi" and "Camelot," have reunited to write a new musical for which they hope to lure Frank Sinatra out of retirement. Loewe has interrupted his own retirement to write the lyrics for "Little Prince," and is working on Sinatra's, his "Palme d'Ors" Calif., neighbor, to do the same. Backers of the musical reason that "now, Sinatra might be getting a little itchy for an occasional theatrical venture."

The Bomb Squad was called in over the weekend when an attaché case was found propped up against the garage wall of the West Los Angeles police station. Handling the object with the utmost care, the squad carefully cut two corners off the suspected bomb, then poked a gaping hole in the center—just as Officer Lawrence Walsh was returning from patrol and asking if anyone had seen the attaché case he'd left over by the garage...

HOSPITALIZED: Actress Patti Duke, in Duluth, Minn., with a kidney ailment described as "not serious." DENIED: By Jacqueline Onassis, the report in Christopher Caffaraki's book "The Fabulous Onassis" that her marriage to Aristotle Onassis almost broke up in 1970 and was saved only when she followed him to Paris and "threw herself into his arms, bursting into tears." Mrs. O. described Caffaraki, a former chief steward aboard the Onassis yacht, as "a man my husband doesn't even know."

New York City Mayor John V. Lindsay has been so busy spreading his name from coast to coast as a presidential candidate that apparently some of his local constituents have forgotten who he is. "State your full name," said the clerk of the Federal Municipal Court in Manhattan, where the mayor was appearing as a witness during a brief stop-over in the city. "John Vilet Lindsay," said the mayor. "John what?" "John Vilet, capital Vilet, Lindsay," "Capital Vilet?" "Capital V. L-I-E-T," answered his son somewhat coldly. The mayor was in town to testify as a defendant in a civil suit brought

How You Do It

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